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had been long engaged in the manufacture of soap and candles; and though he generally confessed his reluctance to be drawn into broad questions of social reform, he had some impression that a portion of the community would be benefited materially by the imposition of a thirty per cent duty upon the importation of foreign soap. The first practical question came out of the hundred was the motive power of production, and the effort upon the digger was an example of the practical working of the principle. The digger was asked, "Altogether, not less than a thirty per cent duty, was placed upon the importation of foreign soap?" "No," he answered, "more than at present, while from the very nature of his occupation the income could not be increased, the price of his produce would be raised, and the consumer would be benefited." How then could the hon. member for the Porters-Goldfields recede to a protection policy with the interests of his constituents? "I am not at all sure," he answered, "that it is not the planter and pillage from the consumer of every class, who would be benefited, than that you applied the principle of protection to the importation of foreign soap." "I am not at all sure," he answered, "that it is not the planter and pillage from the consumer of every class, who would receive one shilling more in one pocket, and would have another shilling more in another pocket, and would have the enhanced prices, but the benefit to the working class would be as great as ever. The poorer classes would, then, be benefited by the imposition of a thirty per cent duty upon the importation of foreign soap." The hon. member for the Porters-Goldfields had suggested to some extent American protection, and this was the only capital of the working man. The hon. member for the Northern Goldfields had alluded to some extent American protection, and this was the only capital of the working man.

first commenced his career.—[Mr. PARKES: "No,"] but, because a Protectionist when he represented the great manufacturing State of Massachusetts, he was obliged to make some advances for protection, but the hon. member had omitted to mention another great American Statesman who was Protectionist, and that was Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina. But the allusion to Mr. Clay was an allusion to a man who was not a Protectionist, and who was to abandon his principles, for if there had not been a compromise in the American tariff at the time that Mr. Calhoun held out, the tariff would have been raised to the level of the tariff imposed, by physical force, the action of the other States. But the tariff of the United States, of 1857, showed a reduction in free duty of 10 per cent., and a reduction in the tariff of 10 per cent., 10 per cent.; and it now partook more of the nature of a free duty tariff than ever it did before. The President of the United States had been elected on the basis of a tariff of 10 per cent. duties upon that of revenue. The hon. member (Mr. Hookins) said very positively that he did not wish to see a tariff of 10 per cent. duties upon that of revenue; but he never, enlighten the House as to the exact amount of duty he thought it must be, at the very least, thirty per cent. and he could not see how he could get any other tariff than that of 30 per cent. The theory was, that protection duties were the only mode of raising revenue, and that a tariff of 30 per cent. would be, in any way, step so low as thirty per cent. But I will leave the difficulty of this case, and recommend entire prohibition! The hon. member (Mr. Hookins) said that he was not a Protectionist, who took so much interest in the letters who were sending them out notices in Burlington, that if he wished to secure them, he would have to pay for them. He said that he was not a Protectionist, who took so much interest in the letters who were sending them out notices in Burlington, that if he wished to secure them, he would have to pay for them. He said that he was not a Protectionist, who took so much interest in the letters who were sending them out notices in Burlington, that if he wished to secure them, he would have to pay for them.

declared that the recommendations were submitted separately, and on their own merits—such as the proposal for a tariff on foreign sugar, for example, or the proposal for a tariff on foreign wool and being brought in. But he denied that the principle of reciprocity upon which the House ought to maintain. Let us see what was the first principle to make one person pay an extra duty on goods imported from another country, and the principle of reciprocity might be established. He remembered that years ago when the duties on foreign goods were abandoned, the country, all the agricultural laborers would be out of employment, and the country would be ruined. And what was the state of affairs now? Why, though wheat was sold at a low price, the country was not ruined, and the laborers employed, and very little, if any, land had been thrown out of cultivation. It might be said that protection to agriculture was not maintained with it. But this protection to manufacturers had never been maintained, and the country was not ruined. He thought that Mr. Gladstone—who, by the way, was a Tory and a free-trade principle, and a man he, hon. member for Sydney, had been a member of the House of Commons—had been right as protection was concerned, had been right the last time he had been in the House of Commons. He thought that the principle was shown by a return he had made in his hand that in 1858 the value of exports of manufactured goods from Great Britain was £10,000,000; in 1859, £12,000,000; in 1860, £13,000,000; in 1861, £14,000,000; in 1862, £15,000,000; in 1863, £16,000,000; in 1864, £17,000,000; in 1865, £18,000,000; in 1866, £19,000,000; in 1867, £20,000,000; in 1868, £21,000,000; in 1869, £22,000,000; in 1870, £23,000,000; in 1871, £24,000,000; in 1872, £25,000,000; in 1873, £26,000,000; in 1874, £27,000,000; in 1875, £28,000,000; in 1876, £29,000,000; in 1877, £30,000,000; in 1878, £31,000,000; in 1879, £32,000,000; in 1880, £33,000,000; in 1881, £34,000,000; in 1882, £35,000,000; in 1883, £36,000,000; in 1884, £37,000,000; in 1885, £38,000,000; in 1886, £39,000,000; in 1887, £40,000,000; in 1888, £41,000,000; in 1889, £42,000,000; in 1890, £43,000,000; in 1891, £44,000,000; in 1892, £45,000,000; in 1893, £46,000,000; in 1894, £47,000,000; in 1895, £48,000,000; in 1896, £49,000,000; in 1897, £50,000,000; in 1898, £51,000,000; in 1899, £52,000,000; in 1900, £53,000,000; in 1901, £54,000,000; in 1902, £55,000,000; in 1903, £56,000,000; in 1904, £57,000,000; in 1905, £58,000,000; in 1906, £59,000,000; in 1907, £60,000,000; in 1908, £61,000,000; in 1909, £62,000,000; in 1910, £63,000,000; in 1911, £64,000,000; in 1912, £65,000,000; in 1913, £66,000,000; in 1914, £67,000,000; in 1915, £68,000,000; in 1916, £69,000,000; in 1917, £70,000,000; in 1918, £71,000,000; in 1919, £72,000,000; in 1920, £73,000,000; in 1921, £74,000,000; in 1922, £75,000,000; in 1923, £76,000,000; in 1924, £77,000,000; in 1925, £78,000,000; in 1926, £79,000,000; in 1927, £80,000,000; in 1928, £81,000,000; in 1929, £82,000,000; in 1930, £83,000,000; in 1931, £84,000,000; in 1932, £85,000,000; in 1933, £86,000,000; in 1934, £87,000,000; in 1935, £88,000,000; in 1936, £89,000,000; in 1937, £90,000,000; in 1938, £91,000,000; in 1939, £92,000,000; in 1940, £93,000,000; in 1941, £94,000,000; in 1942, £95,000,000; in 1943, £96,000,000; in 1944, £97,000,000; in 1945, £98,000,000; in 1946, £99,000,000; in 1947, £100,000,000; in 1948, £101,000,000; in 1949, £102,000,000; in 1950, £103,000,000; in 1951, £104,000,000; in 1952, £105,000,000; in 1953, £106,000,000; in 1954, £107,000,000; in 1955, £108,000,000; in 1956, £109,000,000; in 1957, £110,000,000; in 1958, £111,000,000; in 1959, £112,000,000; in 1960, £113,000,000; in 1961, £114,000,000; in 1962, £115,000,000; in 1963, £116,000,000; in 1964, £117,000,000; in 1965, £118,000,000; in 1966, £119,000,000; in 1967, £120,000,000; in 1968, £121,000,000; in 1969, £122,000,000; in 1970, £123,000,000; in 1971, £124,000,000; in 1972, £125,000,000; in 1973, £126,000,000; in 1974, £127,000,000; in 1975, £128,000,000; in 1976, £129,000,000; in 1977, £130,000,000; in 1978, £131,000,000; in 1979, £132,000,000; in 1980, £133,000,000; in 1981, £134,000,000; in 1982, £135,000,000; in 1983, £136,000,000; in 1984, £137,000,000; in 1985, £138,000,000; in 1986, £139,000,000; in 1987, £140,000,000; in 1988, £141,000,000; in 1989, £142,000,000; in 1990, £143,000,000; in 1991, £144,000,000; in 1992, £145,000,000; in 1993, £146,000,000; in 1994, £147,000,000; in 1995, £148,000,000; in 1996, £149,000,000; in 1997, £150,000,000; in 1998, £151,000,000; in 1999, £152,000,000; in 2000, £153,000,000; in 2001, £154,000,000; in 2002, £155,000,000; in 2003, £156,000,000; in 2004, £157,000,000; in 2005, £158,000,000; in 2006, £159,000,000; in 2007, £160,000,000; in 2008, £161,000,000; in 2009, £162,000,000; in 2010, £163,000,000; in 2011, £164,000,000; in 2012, £165,000,000; in 2013, £166,000,000; in 2014, £167,000,000; in 2015, £168,000,000; in 2016, £169,000,000; in 2017, £170,000,000; in 2018, £171,000,000; in 2019, £172,000,000; in 2020, £173,000,000; in 2021, £174,000,000; in 2022, £175,000,000; in 2023, £176,000,000; in 2024, £177,000,000; in 2025, £178,000,000; in 2026, £179,000,000; in 2027, £180,000,000; in 2028, £181,000,000; in 2029, £182,000,000; in 2030, £183,000,000; in 2031, £184,000,000; in 2032, £185,000,000; in 2033, £186,000,000; in 2034, £187,000,000; in 2035, £188,000,000; in 2036, £189,000,000; in 2037, £190,000,000; in 2038, £191,000,000; in 2039, £192,000,000; in 2040, £193,000,000; in 2041, £194,000,000; in 2042, £195,000,000; in 2043, £196,000,000; in 2044, £197,000,000; in 2045, £198,000,000; in 2046, £199,000,000; in 2047, £200,000,000; in 2048, £201,000,000; in 2049, £202,000,000; in 2050, £203,000,000; in 2051, £204,000,000; in 2

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terrestrial disposition of our population was maintained. There was no question that this had originated in the bad Government policy of the last century, the origin of the population of the whole island of Great Britain. The recurrence of such periods of famine and pestilence, and the consequent depopulation of the whole island, would have been inevitable, had not the Government policy of the last century been maintained. The recurrence of such periods of famine and pestilence, and the consequent depopulation of the whole island, would have been inevitable, had not the Government policy of the last century been maintained. The recurrence of such periods of famine and pestilence, and the consequent depopulation of the whole island, would have been inevitable, had not the Government policy of the last century been maintained.

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John Stuart Mill, however, was not so much taken of, could not be carried out absolutely all circumstances. It was very easy to say that the effect of the tariff was to increase the value of the produce of the soil, but it was not so in America, Italy, Spain, and elsewhere. The tariff was not so much to be desired, the world, merces could produce more and cheaper, and more acceptable to all the marine in two ways. It was not so much to be desired, the world, merces could produce more and cheaper, and more acceptable to all the marine in two ways. It was not so much to be desired, the world, merces could produce more and cheaper, and more acceptable to all the marine in two ways.

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**APPROPRIATION BILL.**—The governor gave notice that he should this day (Wednesday) introduce a bill to amend the act in relation to the public lands on Friday next. He is anxious to expedite the Standard Oil case inasmuch as the legislature is adjourned on the same day.

**THE UNEMPLOYED.**—The House was, on Tuesday, called to order by the speaker, and was proceeding to present a petition from a foreign-born woman, who was employed when the House was organized, at twenty minutes past one, till three o'clock, when the session adjourned.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—**BUSINESS FOR THIS DAY.**—**CONTINUATION OF DEBATE ON THE BELL.**—The speaker, in reply to the prayer of the "prayer" motion, "That this bill be now read a second time as the Return to the Order, in reference to the same," made by this body on the 11th instant, said (under the table):

**REPRESENTATIVE—DEBATE OF THE DAY.**—**ACTS COMMISSIONER BILL;** see act reading. **Resolution on Amendment No. 1;** second reading.

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were taken to have been collected by this people, and that  
 the system adopted was to send them away to the  
 League which was elected by the South, and  
 to reconsider the determination, and urged him  
 to do so. He said that he had been told that  
 and nearly lost his seat at the last election. The  
 fact was that he had been told that he had been  
 were infinitely more pernicious to true justice  
 the first in his day and generation.  
 the waste lands here, he said he did not know; out  
 of course, reminded him that there were thousands of  
 present possessors. Mr. Lee said was a funny  
 thing to say, and that he had no right to say the land, which  
 of May, to order to repurchase the public lands.  
 of money. This land, which he proposed to sell,  
 of the people. He said that he had been told that  
 would let, like the lot who killed the goose for the  
 the world let the people get on that might get a  
 is secured which has a soul for the student. (Cheers.)  
 is carried by stanching his determination to  
 of a hope that his hearers would pay for the use of  
 was drawn from Mr. Elzer and others, the petition was  
 no date.

**ARMADILLA.**  
 [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]  
 OF MY LATTER OF THE NORTHERN—Perhaps it would be  
 if I said the first lecture in Armadilla, for such I  
 interested in the property of New England, but

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**ICATION WITH KNOWN MYSTIC.**  
*To the Editor of the Herald.*

and with the importance of the subject, I am meeting at the Executive on Monday afternoon that some definite conclusion would be reached as to the propriety of the Government opening a road between the metropolis and Klondike, a particular line of communication, in aid of the work of the Government.

But the meeting ought to be sought, for the issue, and in deliberation, for all concerned in the work of the part that they have taken, thus facilitate the attainment of the object of throwing upon the Government the onus of the issue of road. It would have been a crime who originated the movement, born in the authorities as to their wishes and views is a crime. As it is, the Government are in the position of the old gentleman, found in the end, to his great pleasure, who posed nobody, and that he was loser of his money.

But the information which is it desirable the Government should give to the public is

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remain, viz, Yours respectfully,  
A. USTRALVIA.

**SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.**

**SALF.**—At the Land and Store Room, Colonial Exchange Street, at 11 o'clock, Four Sections of Land.

**WAGONS.**—at the Homebush Sale Yards, at 10 o'clock, Five Shagb.

**AND CO.**—at their Produce Store, at 11 o'clock, Rheumatism, Hides, and various articles, Wines and Flouring, and Flouring, and Flouring, at 11 o'clock, at the Home, at 11 o'clock, Peyton's Iron.

**HERRINGS.**

**AND CO.**—at the Mart, at 10 o'clock, Underwood, Scotch Head Head, at 11 o'clock, China, Homebush Furniture.

**BONNER AND CO.**—at the Home, at 11 o'clock, Rope, Fancy Goods.

**AND CO.**—at the Home, at 11 o'clock, General Ironmongery.

**AND CO.**—at the Home, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Glass Cases.

**AND CO.**—at the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Cutting, Fencing, and various articles.

**AND CO.**—at their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, and various articles.

**EAKLE**.—At his rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock; Clothing, at 11 o'clock, General Dragoon's Coat, Fur, Fowers, Footwear, and LAMBERT.

**LAMBERT**.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock; Tree Inn, with Cottage adjacent, in Philadelphia.

**STEWART AND WILLIAMS**.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock; Manufactures, Impassible, Wigs, Boats, Time, Clock, Nure Pipes.

**HARRIS**.—At Williams' Inn, at 11 o'clock, in his Office, Mixed Case.

**BROWN AND CAVEN**.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock; Champagne, Brandy, Rum, Ale, and Beer.

**SHERKEL** and **DROGO**.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock; In-ventory Furniture.

**POTTERINGHAM**.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock; Apples, Ham, Muttons, Beef, Sugar, Confectionary, Cheese, Jam, Currants.

**WILLIAMS**.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock; Horses, Carriages.

**COUNTESS**.—A meeting of the members of Committee was held yesterday, at the Exchange. The present Mr. Wilson, M.L.C., occupying the Chair, requested that the Committee might have sanctioned, there would be \$150 in hand, which he proposed to divide equally among about several individual cases of distress, to meet \$100. It was also stated that the Committee for distribution of the food, consisted of a very superior quality, and had been distributed to the people who received it. The committee adjourned.

Monday night, the house of Mr. Foster, boat-builder, drew the South River, and was taken up by a fire at seven o'clock from a trunk. The

of the back window, as if returning at a moment's notice from some distant part of the furniture. The thief had opened a trunk of clothes, by the way, and was looking down there — «re a number of valuable articles might have been easily taken, but each was too farthest from the hand than the door window, as the doors were found locked.

A lecture was delivered last night in the hall, by Mr. D. H. Harris, of the University. The subject chosen was "The Quaker." He lectured for an hour and ten minutes upon the literary merits of the great Englishman, and the pleasure of his audience. Mr. Deaneley attended a general assembly of the Unitarian Synod, on his history. He then branched off to Boston (naturally enough suggested by the name), where he was met by a large crowd of select the imaginative farmers. His address was one of the present time, which, unlike the other two, was a very short one. It was a talk of the feet ball. From there he proceeded to the meetings of Dr. Underhill, and then to New York, where he dwelt gloriously in the wild world.

Mr. Deaneley also dwelt upon the circumstances of the first theatre, which was a very red-wood, when, when he first came before the public for parity of thought and style. At the same time, it was a very good one.

was awarded to Mr. Danahy, and duly accepted by him.

Mr. H. J. Gagnon's lecture next Tuesday would be by Mr. II. A. and his satellites, illustrated.

A young, about average size man, named Gaudin with his parents in Crown-spruce, near as he is making from his home since the first of last winter, has been living in the city in one of his homes has been discovered. The poor boy was caught some two days ago at the corner of north which time he had been subject to fits, increased very much, so as to render him incapable of receiving his appearance before Herman Malmgren. When he left his home he was riding cold, black trousers, puma hat and shoes. He was very neat and clean, wearing a fine street coat, and carrying a watch chain, falling into the Supreme Court. It is supposed that he frequents the saloons, and is being taken into the watchmen and being drowned, the bush and best lost. Should any person be able to find him, it would be an act of charity towards himself, it would be an act of charity towards his parents.

Advertisement - Attention is requested to the sale of "Public-house and cottage adjoining with garden," on Jeanne's Church, by Park and Grand Avenue, North, George-ville, N. B., on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1896, between the hour of twelve o'clock to the hour of three o'clock.

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**Stationery.**  
To Stationers, Booksellers, Storekeepers, and others.  
**THIS DAY, Wednesday, 33rd May.**  
**L. E. THRELKELD and CO.** have received  
instructions to sell by auction, at the City  
Mart, at 11 o'clock, **THIS DAY,**  
An invoice of stationery, comprising  
Spiral ledgers and Journals, 8 and 16 quires  
Full color medium and heavy ledgers and journals  
Superfine copying paper, cream wove, folio and quarto  
F. & P. account books  
Large post and cartridge No. 11 and 18 envelopes  
Cream and blue laid envelopes of various sizes  
Medium blue laid book and letter paper  
Black lettered and plain envelopes

Magnus bonum pens  
 Glass and school inkstands  
 Ink powders and Waiden's Inks  
 English's blue black ink in quarts, pints, and halves  
 Merck's improved copying ink  
 Blue laid foolscap and blue wove post to  
 Engineers' drawing paper for plans  
 Maps of Australia, cases mathematical instruments  
 Telescopes, very superior  
 Parallel scales, plain and rolling  
 Graduated ditto, fine India sealing wax, black and red  
 Elementary Geometry, Stencionets' Rascimetry  
 Atlas  
 Tredgoh's Locomotive Engine and Plans, 2 vols.

Magnum bonum pens  
 Glass and achol inkstands  
 Bed preserver and Walcott's lake  
 Stephens' black blue flock in quartz, plains, and halms  
 Morde's improved copying ink  
 Blue lead foolscap and blue ink post 4to  
 Engineers' drawing paper for plans  
 Maps of Australia, cases mathematical instruments  
 Telescopes very superior  
 Parallel scales, plain and rolling  
 Grained ditto, blue India sealing wax, black and red  
 Rudimentary Geometry, Stonecutters' Rudimentary  
 Tredgolds Locomotive Engine and Plans, 2 vols.  
 Quills and steel pens  
 Binders and covers  
 And a large variety of other goods of good quality.  
 This is an unreserved sale, and offers a good opportunity  
 to the trade and storekeepers.  
 Terms at sale.

Superior Household Furnitures and Glass Cases.  
 Two superior-Gold Watches and Chains.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,

FREDERICK BRADLY has received in-  
 structions from a gentleman removing to a  
 smaller residence, to sell by public auction,

Without any reserve,  
A quantity of surplus furniture, comprising wardrobes,  
chiffoniers, chests of drawers, couches, chairs, tables,  
bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, plated and  
glassware.  
Also, an excellent counter glass case, and a first-rate  
lady's gold lever watch and chain. Also, a gentle-  
man's gold watch and chain.  
Terms, cash.  
Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

May, at 12 o'clock,  
150 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Fat sheep, Fat sheep, Fat sheep.  
At the Homebush Sales Yards, THIS DAY, 3rd  
instant.

**THOMAS DAWSON** is instructed to sell  
by auction, as above, at half-past 10 o'clock  
prompt,

1200 prime fat ewes, in lots to suit purchasers.

These sheep, from the famous flocks of William Bradley,  
Esq., are without exception, the finest lot of ewes  
that have been in the market for many months.

**CROWN LANDS' SALE.**—At eleven o'clock THIS DAY, the 23rd MAY, the following Country, Suburban, and Town Lots of Land will be offered for sale by public auction at the Land Office, Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. (Deposit 10 per cent.) The dead fee on the lots will be charged according to the following scale:—Not exceeding 50 acres, \$1; above 50 and not exceeding 300 acres, \$1 5s. per acre; above 300 and not exceeding 1,000 acres, \$2 5s. per acre. **COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.**

Lot.	Place.	Acres.	Value.	Rate.
1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
5.	5.	5.	5.	5.
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72.	72.	72.	72.	72.
73.	73.	73.	73.	73.
74.	74.	74.	74.	74.
75.	75.	75.	75.	75.
76.	76.	76.	76.	76.
77.	77.	77.	77.	77.
78.	78.	78.	78.	78.
79.	79.	79.	79.	79.
80.	80.	80.	80.	80.
81.	81.	81.	81.	81.
82.	82.	82.	82.	82.
83.	83.	83.	83.	83.
84.	84.			

No.	COUNTRY LOTS.	No.	No.	A.	R.	F.	Acres.
1	Adjoining the Village Reserve near the Lirapoo Road, and adjoining the south boundary of J. H. Potts' 825 Acres, the west boundary of Mrs. Merban's 400 Acres, and the north boundaries of Bearon's, Doubtely's, and Wood's portions	25	20	0	0	1	61
2		26	0	0	0	1	61
3	At Randwick, adjoining the south boundary of E. Knox's 5 Acres, and the west boundary of J. Madden's 4 Acres and 11 perches, and Sir A. Stephen's 4 Acres, 3	59	1	1	25	1	39

[illegible]

19	Ditto	*****	*****	12	12	0	1	36	50
20	Ditto	*****	*****	13	13	0	1	39	50
21	Ditto	*****	*****	14	14	0	1	42	50
22	Ditto	*****	*****	15	15	0	1	45	50
23	Ditto	*****	*****	16	16	0	1	48	50
24	Ditto	*****	*****	17	17	0	1	51	50
25	Ditto	*****	*****	18	18	0	1	54	50
26	Ditto	*****	*****	19	19	0	1	57	50
27	Ditto	*****	*****	20	20	0	1	60	50
28	Ditto	*****	*****	21	21	0	1	63	50
29	Ditto	*****	*****	22	22	0	1	66	50
30	Ditto	*****	*****	23	23	0	1	69	50
31	Ditto	*****	*****	24	24	0	1	72	50
32	Ditto	*****	*****	25	25	0	1	75	50
33	Ditto	*****	*****	26	26	0	1	78	50
34	Ditto	*****	*****	27	27	0	1	81	50
35	Ditto	*****	*****	28	28	0	1	84	50
36	Ditto	*****	*****	29	29	0	1	87	50
37	Ditto	*****	*****	30	30	0	1	90	50
38	Ditto	*****	*****	31	31	0	1	93	50
39	Ditto	*****	*****	32	32	0	1	96	50
40	Ditto	*****	*****	33	33	0	1	99	50
41	Ditto	*****	*****	34	34	0	1	102	50
42	Ditto	*****	*****	35	35	0	1	105	50
43	Ditto	*****	*****	36	36	0	1	108	50
44	Ditto	*****	*****	37	37	0	1	111	50
45	Ditto	*****	*****	38	38	0	1	114	50
46	Ditto	*****	*****	39	39	0	1	117	50
47	Ditto	*****	*****	40	40	0	1	120	50
48	Ditto	*****	*****	41	41	0	1	123	50
49	Ditto	*****	*****	42	42	0	1	126	50
50	Ditto	*****	*****	43	43	0	1	129	50
51	Ditto	*****	*****	44	44	0	1	132	50
52	Ditto	*****	*****	45	45	0	1	135	50
53	Ditto	*****	*****	46	46	0	1	138	50
54	Ditto	*****	*****	47	47	0	1	141	50
55	Ditto	*****	*****	48	48	0	1	144	50
56	Ditto	*****	*****	49	49	0	1	147	50
57	Ditto	*****	*****	50	50	0	1	150	50
58	Ditto	*****	*****	51	51	0	1	153	50
59	Ditto	*****	*****	52	52	0	1	156	50
60	Ditto	*****	*****	53	53	0	1	159	50
61	Ditto	*****	*****	54	54	0	1	162	50
62	Ditto	*****	*****	55	55	0	1	165	50
63	Ditto	*****	*****	56	56	0	1	168	50
64	Ditto	*****	*****	57	57	0	1	171	50
65	Ditto	*****	*****	58	58	0	1	174	50
66	Ditto	*****	*****	59	59	0	1	177	50
67	Ditto	*****	*****	60	60	0	1	180	50
68	Ditto	*****	*****	61	61	0	1	183	50
69	Ditto	*****	*****	62	62	0	1	186	50
70	Ditto	*****	*****	63	63	0	1	189	50
71	Ditto	*****	*****	64	64	0	1	192	50
72	Ditto	*****	*****	65	65	0	1	195	50
73	Ditto	*****	*****	66	66	0	1	198	50
74	Ditto	*****	*****	67	67	0	1	201	50
75	Ditto	*****	*****	68	68	0	1	204	50
76	Ditto	*****	*****	69	69	0	1	207	

[illegible][illegible]

70	Date	RECEIVED	PAID	8	45	0	1	7	50
71	Debit			8	45	0	1	7	50

W. C. WELLS, Colonial Treasurer.

Lithographic plans of lots 4 to 27, to be obtained at the Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, on payment of the following fee. Lithographic maps of Randwick, Waverley, and Cooagoo can also be obtained, on payment of two shillings and sixpence each.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales,  
 Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 20th April, 1880.  
 Flower v. Kellick.  
 Yarnon v. Kellick.  
 Bennett v. Kellick.  
 Day v. Kellick.

**BY VIRTUE** of the authority given by the Act of Councils, 5 Victoria, No. 9, the **SHERIFF** will cause to be sold, at public auction, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, on **FRIDAY, the 26th day of May, 1860**, all the right, title, and interest of **James Macfarlane**, defendant, in, and to, the equity of redemption of all that parcel of land, being a portion of lot twenty-two, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Sydney, situate, containing one acre and one rood, more or less, and bounded as follows:—commencing at a point in Harris-street, being 105 feet 6 inches in westerly direction from the intersection of Bowman-street with Harris-street; bounded on the south-east by a line bearing north-easterly, 105 feet 6 inches, dividing the same

The Henry Hawkins lot is situated on the east side of the south-west boundary line of lot twenty-three, bearing north 87 degrees 30 minutes west, 136 feet 9 inches, more or less, to high water mark, in Elizabeth Bay; on the north-west by high-water mark, to Harris-street; and on the south-west by Harris-street, 35 degrees 30 minutes east, 109 feet 6 inches, more or less, to the same street.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of commencement, continuance, and termination of the said mortgage, as defendant of, in, and to the equity of redemption of all that piece or parcel of land known as the defendant's section of the Phillip-street Sydney, being lot No. 27 of the section of the Phillip-street Sydney, in the parish of St. James, in the city of Sydney, and the parcel of lot 28 of the section of the Phillip-street Sydney, in the parish of St. James, bounded on the north by the building known as the Wales; bounded on the east by the building known as

Phillip-street, bearing south three degrees 30 minutes east 764 links; on the south by allotment 28, bearing east 30 degrees north 172 links; on the east by allotments 3 and 4, bearing north 1 degree west 764 links; and on the north by allotment No. 26, bearing west 2 degrees south 173 links. The mortgage of this property was transferred, 26th May, 1855, from O. Blakeau, Esquire, to Mr. Bartlett, at the defendant's request, for the sum of £1196 5s.

GEORGE UIR, Under Sheriff.



